

The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

VOL. XXXVIII. No. 5926.

五十年七月二十八日一千英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1882.

日初月六年午土

PRICE, \$21 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALAZAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOTCH, 12, Queen's Road, E.C. HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 100 & 154, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PIERRE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE STRAITS, &c.—SAILE & CO., Suri, Singapore. C. HEINSEEN & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—Macao, MESSRS A. DE MELLO & CO., Satow, CAMPBELL & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & CO., Foochow, HEDD & CO., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th APRIL, 1862.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....\$3,200,000.
RESERVE FUND.....\$300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,
PARIS.

AGENCIES and BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE, and SYDNEY.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
MESSRS O. J. HAMBRO & SON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Transacts every description of Banking Business.

F. COCHINARD,
Agent, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 8, 1882.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months notice 3% per annum.
" " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....\$2,100,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALYMPLE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W.M. KEENEES, Esq.
H. HOPPUS, Esq. M. E. SASSON, Esq.
Hon. F. E. JOHNSON. O. V. VINCENT SMITH,
A. P. MCLEWEN, Esq. Esq.
A. MOYER, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.
P. D. SASSON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai.—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2% per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" " " 4% " "
" 12 " " 5% "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED,
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation.
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, March 22, 1882.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. CHARLES KAHL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April, 1882.

REISS & Co.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1882.

INTIMATION

MR. FREDERICK ROBERTS
ROGERS was Admitted a Partner
in our Firm on the 10th of June last.

ROSE & Co.

Hongkong, July 12, 1882.

For Sale.

JUST PUBLISHED.
FOR SALE AT KELLY & WALSH'S.

"THE TRUTH ABOUT OPIUM,"
BY W. H. BREERETON.
PRICE, \$3.00.

Hongkong, July 10, 1882.

JY17

For Sale.

EX-LATE ARRIVALS.

FRESH LEMONS.
BATHING DRESSES.
LADIES' TENNIS SHOES.
LIGHT CANVAS BOATING SHOES.
WHITE CANVAS SHOES for SUMMER.
ESTHETIC LAWN TENNIS HATS, Latest Novelty.

CUMSHAW TEA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have just Received from Foochow, their first supply of the New Season's Cumshaw Mixture in five and ten catty boxes.

Price, delivered free to any address, \$7.50 per 5 catty box.
in the United Kingdom.....\$12.00 " 10 "

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, June 27, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell on TUESDAY,

the 18th July, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises.

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—
The HOUSE No. 2, GOCCO STREET, steps

measuring 1,269 Square Feet, and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A of INLAND LOT No. 850. Yearly Crown Rent \$17.46.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, July 12, 1882.

JY18

Intimations.

WANTED.

Intimations.

A SHORTHAND REPORTER for a Daily Newspaper. An Engagement for Six Months certain.

For Particulars, address "A. B.", Office of this Paper.

Hongkong, July 13, 1882.

JY17

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Ordinary Half-Yearly MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be Held at the Hongkong Hotel on FRIDAY, the 26th Instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts and declaring a Dividend.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

JY28

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

LOUIS HAUSHILD,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 7, 1882.

JY28

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TO CAPTAINS OF SHIPS BOUND TO JAPAN.

D. R. BUCKLE attends Ships daily in YOKOHAMA BAY. Call flag F.

Hongkong, May 27, 1882.

JY27

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the above COALS at Hongkong, from and after this date.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

JY31

CULPHOLINE LOTION.—An Ex-

ternal Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any crip-
ture but will yield to "Culpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away, even if it seems past cure.

ORIGINAL simples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, varnish as by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Culpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcula which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin.

"Culpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 11, 1882.

JY31

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Sixteenth Ordinary MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be Held at the HEAD OFFICE, Victoria, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 21st July instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, and Statement of Accounts to 30th April last, and of declaring Dividends.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,

W. H. RAY,
Secretary.

Hongkong, July 8, 1882.

JY31

NOTICE.

COLONIAL-IKE AUSTIN'S NEW AMERICAN RIFLE RANGE,

NOW OPEN AT THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SPORTING RIFLES!!!

Popular Prices:

FOUR SHOTS for.....25 Cents.

Gallery open daily from 4 to 11 p.m.

Hongkong, July 1, 1882.

JY31

SAILOR'S HOME.

A NY Cut-off Closets, Books, or

Parasols will be thankfully received at the Sailor's Home, West Point.

Hongkong, July 25, 1882.

JY31

NOTICE.

CONSIGNERS of the following Goods

are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery.

This Goods has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Ex. Yangtze.

A B. E. No. 7, 1 case Birds Skins, from

Singapore.

E. B. J. No. 5 & 2 cases Bees Wax, from

Madras.

K. C. 28 bales Yarn, Order, from S. pore.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hong

For Sale.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX
A BRITISH BARQUE
"STILLWATER."

**DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,**
150° test.

**SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.**

**FAIRBANKS SCALES.
OAKUM.
TAR.**

TURPENTINE.

EX "AMERICAN MAIL."

**CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY'S BISCUITS** in 5 lb
tins, and loose.
Alphabetical BIS-
QUITs.
Fancy Sweet Mixed
BISCUITS.
Ginger CAKES.
Soda BISCUITS.
Oyster BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.
OATMEAL.
HOMINY.
CORNMEAL.

TOPCAN BUTTER.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
Boneless CODFISH.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.
PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.
PICKLED ON-TONGUES.
Family PIG-PORK in legs and pieces.
Paragon MACKEREL in 5 lb cans.
Best Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITES in 2½ lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Poached SAUSAGE and Sausage
MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted PICKLES.
MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.
Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted
MEATS.
Richardson & Robbin's Curried OYSTERS.
Lunch TONGUE.
McCarthy's Sugar LEMONADE.
Clam CHOWDER.
Smoked SALMON.
Green TURTLE in 2½ lb cans.
&c., &c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:
TEYSSONNAU'S DESSERT FRUITS.
ALMONDS AND RAISINS.
PICNIC TONGUES.
COOCOTINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.
Liebig's & Epp's COCOA.
FRENCH PLUMS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.
SAUSAGES.
BRAUN.
SIGNEY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
ANCHOVIES.
ASPARAGUS.
SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNES—
HEDDIECK'S MONOPOLE & WHITE
SEAL.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.
JULES MUMM & Co., pints & quarts.

CLARETS—
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "
1828 GRAVES, " "
BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT—
SAUCONY'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SAUCONY'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
BISQUIT DUBONNET & Co.'s BRANDY.
FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENLEE WHISKY.
CHARTRUSE.
MARASCHINO.
CURACAO.
ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

PILSENER BEER, in quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogsheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

C I G A R S .

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 and 10 cent Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

SEASIDE LIBRARY, 15 to 25 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, 15 to

25 cents.

MUNIZ'S PATENT FIREPROOF
SAFES, and CASH BOXES, at
Manufacture's Prices.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF
His Majesty King George The First,
A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Fire Department.

Polices issued for sum not exceeding
£5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

**THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ZEALAND.**

CAPITAL £1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

Hongkong, July 15, 1882.

**THE CITY OF LONDON FIRE IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

CAPITAL, £2,000,000. | PAID-UP, £200,000.

PAID-UP RESERVE FUND, £50,000.

Hongkong, July 15, 1882.

**THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

having been appointed Agents for the
above Company, the Undersigned is
prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at
Current Rates and usual Discounts.

GRO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

**THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against
FIKE at Current Rates.

GRO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1882.

**THE TOKIO MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent, M. B. M. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1882.

To-day's Advertisements.

**CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,
LIMITED.**

SHAREHOLDERS are Requested to note
that on or before the 1st of November
the following Certificates for SHARES in this
Office, PERMANENT SCRIP will now be
issued in Exchange.

Hongkong, 14th July, 1882.

**JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LTD.**

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.**

**TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA SINGAPORE.**

**THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.**

THE S. S. COPTIC will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1882, at
Noon.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcel Packages should be marked
to address in full; and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m.
the day previous to sailing.

A REDUCTION of 25 % made on all
RETURN PASSAGE ORDERS ISSUED.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Mexican, Central and South American
Cargo, should be sent to the Company's
Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs,
San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 52a, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.

Hongkong, July 15, 1882.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.**

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

**THE U. S. MAIL Steamship CITY OF
TOKIO** will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY,
the 12th August, 1882, at Noon, taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan
Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and
Inland Cities of the United States, via Over-
land Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and
Determinate, and to ports in Mexico, Central
and South America, by the Company's and
connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to
England, France, and Germany by all
trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

On prepaid Returns PASSAGE TICKETS a
REDUCTION of 25 % is made.

Freight will be received on board until 4
p.m. on the 11th August. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.,
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's
Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 6, Queen's Road Central.

F. E. FOSTER,
Gen. Agent for China & Japan.

Hongkong, July 15, 1882.

TO LET.

**THREE HOUSES in RICHMOND
TERRELL, Bonham Road. Rent
Moderate.**

Apply to

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, July 1, 1882.

Supplementary Mail on Board 9.30 P.M.

ARRIVED.

For Coptic, from San Francisco, &c.

Messrs. Herman, Lyman, & J. Parsons.

Antonio Joaquin, Peñalosa, Jr., an agent
of the Mexican Government.

White, Palmer & O'Leary, and 207 Chil-

lens.

ARRIVED.

For Laocie, from Shanghai via Foochow,
Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Sand-
burn, Mrs. Gallagher and 2 children, and
27 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Hongkong, from Shanghai, Hon.

Rufus Mallory, 10 Chinese, and 10 Malaya.

For Laocie, from Shanghai via Foochow,
Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Sand-
burn, Mrs. Gallagher and 2 children, and
27 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Ashington, from Bangkok, 20 Chil-

lens.

DEPARTED.

For Hainan, from Haikow, 17 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

For Singapore, 2 Chinese; for

Marseilles, Miss Rose, Messrs. D. J. Davis,

and Joseph Samuel.—From Shanghai: for

Naples, Admiral Farquhar, for Marseilles,

Messrs. A. Lewis and C. H. King, Comdr.

Lew Poo Chin, Messrs. F. Mayor, A. H.

Darshan and A. Sinclair, Capt. J. Shearer,

Lieu Leo Cheung, Messrs. Kiang,

Ching, Leong, G. Richards, Lin, and

Ching Bien.—From Yokohama: for Batu-

ca, Mr. and Mrs. Seymour: for Marseilles,

Mr. R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, and

Mrs. Johnson.

ARRIVED.

For Hongkong, from Shanghai, Hon.

Rufus Mallory, 10 Chinese, and 10 Malaya.

For Laocie, from Shanghai via Foochow,
Capt. Hutchinson, Mr. Sullivan, Mrs. Sand-
burn, Mrs. Gallagher and 2 children, and
27 Chinese.

ARRIVED.

For Hongkong, from Shanghai, Hon.

Rufus Mallory, 10 Chinese, and 10 Malaya.

AN IRISH DETECTIVE
(*Pall Mall Budget*.)

It has been promised that the detective is to-day in the Royal Irish Constabulary to be a thing of the past; and, in view of his ill-success during the two years just gone by, his exit cannot be thought premature or regrettable. Still, he is now a fact, and it may not be amiss to show what manner of man he may be, what methods of detection are within his power, and what facilities technical education, and abilities go to make up the Irish Hawkshaw of the present. Besides, such setting forth of him in his habit as he lives may serve as some indication of what is to be avoided and what reconstructed in any alteration that the heads of the new Order and Crime Department in Ireland intend to effect.

As a matter quite granted the type struck by Mr Tom Taylor's, quickly powerful embodiment does not exist, and the reason to be found in the general training—or want of it—observed towards this portion of the constabulary. The theory is that every man in the force is a detective as well as a soldier—a theory which, when thus plainly put, does not seem to be based on any intelligible principle or precedent. What, in reality, and is his preparation for the work he has to do? As a recruit of eighteen or thereabout he is sent from a county headquarters after an elementary literate test to the depot in the Phoenix Park, where he remains for a time varying from three to nine months. His daily programme there is as follows:—He has three "drills" and three "schools," both drills and schools lasting an alternating hour each. The drilling is quite efficient, but let us go to a school, say on a summer's afternoon. Two hundred recruits are marshalled across the great square and into a small room where the atmosphere in ten minutes bids fair to rival that of the Calcutta Black Hole. The more forward sixty, packed like sardines, take their seats on ascending rows of seats rising in front of the teacher's desk. Five minutes sees half the sixty nodding like mandarins, if they do not venture on the delicious completeness of sleep. Indeed, the luxury of a nap—not forty winks, but a solid, heavy-headed nap—is a dangerous experiment, since a subconstable with the constitution of a salmonander is told off especially to "spot offenders and shake them into semi-vitality and consciousness again." Below the platform on which the desk stands, the four or five embryonic sub-inspectors take their chairs, and may sleep or not at their own sweet will; as to the alternative it is favoured that is usually a more soldier-like humanity. This much for the pupils; next, who are the teachers? Of course, it is answered, men carefully selected, acute, intelligent, capable judges of character and of large experience; men who know something of medical jurisprudence, and can follow with success the workings of the criminal mind; who can take a plaster cast and possess a lawyer-like skill in cross-examination. Nothing of the sort. Men form the teaching staff of the twelve thousand Irish constabulary—namely, a head constable and a constable, assisted by the person of good constitution mentioned above, who plays the rôle of squealer-in-chief, and corresponds to what is known in London places of entertainment as the establishment's "chuck-out." Do these men, then, explain the various species of crime, its thousand motives to commission, the intention to be observed, the devices and disguises to be resorted to on occasion? Again, nothing of the sort. What do they for the six hundred recruits constantly at the depot? They simply ask, hour after hour, and after day, identical questions from the Constabulary Manual, to which the unhappy recruit must learn by heart the identical and letter-perfect answer. "What is the first duty of a policeman?" "The prevention of crime." "How will you best effect this?" "By obeying whom?" "of my superiors, and by showing _____" "so respect to my comable as to _____" "order of the force." And so on, with answers exactly similar to those two which adorn the very first page of the Manual. The same ground is gone over with an air of Parliament, and at the end of six months as little is known of the initial principles of detection as when the recruit entered the depot's gates. He comes out a soldier, and a fine soldier no doubt, but as an agent in the discovery of crime he is almost worthless. It may be asked, Is it true to say there are no detectives? Two things will show why a general negative may be given in reply. Every man is bound by regulation to have a suit of plain clothes—"coloured," as he terms them—which he is called upon to wear perhaps three times in a twelvemonth. That is the total amount of disguise in the force, but there is supposed to be a special Detective Department, headed by a Detective Director at all. Beside an office at Dublin Castle, he has a small house in a back street, where perhaps half a dozen men are believed to be initiated into the deeper mysteries of detection. These men, notoriously ill-educated and neglected, are taken from the main body, and their mere strike and "setting up" are sufficient of themselves to proclaim their vocation. But more, these are not used in the rural parts of Ireland, where the plainclothes men do as best they can. Speaking generally, and considering these facts, it may be said the Irish police contains no detective as a working, a trained, and an efficient body, and the experience of the last two years amply bears out the statement. This may best be realized by putting oneself in the position of a criminal wishing to commit some serious agrarian offence. If it is in the country the entire neighbourhood is in sympathy with you, and will make the utmost endeavour to secure your immunity. No reward will bribe them, no confidential statement to a constable will afford even a faint hint. Nothing but the most stolid ignorance is feigned, and the result is that much consternation is caused, confidence in the law is weakened by the failure of the police, and you, who did the deed, get off scot-free. The nation in fact is in conspiracy, and it appears obvious that for such a state of things the remedy is to be sought, not in this or that form of police, not in this or that departmental change, but in some method of breaking down the conspiracy, obtaining the assistance of the people—the respectable people—themselves in the search after the guilty persons. That a reconstruction of the Irish detective system—a system, as such, only existing in name—is advisable and immediately necessary, no one can possibly deny; but in the agrarian hostility of a people peculiarly agrarian is to be found the chief obstacle to anything like success in the securing of offenders for the majority of serious crimes in Ireland.

DOMESTIC LIFE IN TEXAS.—"It wasn't that," exclaimed Mr Sanders indignantly. "You see, I didn't say a word at all." "How did she find out, then?" asked one of the party. "Why, I went home, and she asked if it was me. I told her it was. Took the chances on the, you know. Then she asked me, 'I've been drinking.' I told her no. And then I stopped. Never said another word." "But you said she thought you were drunk." "How was it?" "Just a blonde I made. When I told her she had been drinking, she was satisfied, but when I came to go to bed I put on my overcoat instead of my nightshirt, that excited suspicion."

CREMATION AND CREMATORIES.
(*Pall Mall Budget*.)

The instructions left by Garibaldi in his will for the cremation of his body, though they have not been carried out, will tend to revive public interest in a controversy of which little has been heard for some time. At present the practice is not popular; for the most of us it is not even possible. Even at Milan the number of cremations does not exceed one hundred per annum. There have, however, been two practical attempts made of late to substitute cremation for burial. The one has been made in the Old World, the other in the New. In the former the subject has been brought before the Municipal Council of Paris by a proposal to make cremation universally compulsory. In the latter the initiative comes from the United States Cremation Company, which uses the crematory built by Dr Julius Le Moyne in Little Washington, Pennsylvania, five years ago, for the cremation of Baron de Palm, whose corpse was the first cremated in America. Baron de Palm, the first subject passed through the furnace, was a Bavarian diplomatist, a Grand Commander of the Sovereign Order of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, Prince of the Roman Empire, and Knight of St. John of Malta. Baron de Palm, whose parents of nobility were said to date from 832, settled in Chicago in 1861, and shortly afterwards took a prominent part in the establishment of the Theosophical Society, which, under the inspiration of Olmeo Blavatsky and the leadership of Colonel Olcott, has transferred its operations from the American Republic to our Indian Empire. The furnace in which he was cremated was built by Dr Le Moyne at a cost of £370. The process of combustion is effected by the consumption of forty bushels of coke, the cost of which at the time was stated to be about 3s., and it lasts about an hour, although for perfect safety the process is continued for twice that time. The fire is lit thirty-six hours before the furnace is required, and the temperature raised to a point which renders the introduction of the corpse somewhat unpleasant. The body, enveloped in a winding-sheet, soaked in alum water and covered with pinches, geraniums, roses, and evergreens, is laid in a crib, which is passed into the furnace. The process of combustion can be watched by spectators through a small hole in the furnace door. For the first ten seconds a faint odour is perceptible, after that the process is inodorous. The sight of the body in the flames has been described with much minuteness of detail, but we need say no more than that at the close of the process from five to seven pounds weight of ashes alone remain. After twenty-four hours these ashes are collected and sealed up in a vase for preservation, by the relatives of the deceased. According to the statutes of the Cremation Society every shareholder has a right to be cremated in return for an entrance fee of three dollars and an annual subscription of a similar amount. The total cost of a cremation is estimated at forty-five dollars, and the process from the first lighting of the fire to the extraction of the ashes after the furnace had cooled lasts exactly five hours.

The report of M. Georges Martin on "the Proposition Cadet" submitted to the Municipal Council of Paris contains the latest and most trustworthy information on the subject of cremation. M. Martin agrees with M. Cadet that cremation in a short time will be regarded as the only possible solution of a problem which in great cities is over increasing in urgency; but he contends himself with proposing that for the present cremation should be rendered optional. The crematory, however, is as yet but in an early stage of development. Under the stimulus of competition it is probable a much nearer approach to perfection may be made than has yet been attained. The representative firm of M. Simon at Dresden only cost £260, and is one of the best yet invented. Combustion is effected by heated air, and the process is very rapid. The British crematory is complicated and slow. It takes four hours to consume a body, and necessitates a consumption of a hundred weight of wood. The most gaudy of all the apparatus of cremation is the Körber, which is devised for use on the field of battle. In this dreadful machine as many as twelve bodies can be burned at one time, the operation lasting from an hour to an hour and a half. A dozen Körber working day and night could dispose of 2,500 corpses in twenty-four hours. Thirty years ago it was proposed to dispose of bodies by passing them into gas retorts, and since then many inventors have sought to use gas as the agent for reducing them to their elements. The apparatus of MM. Polli and Clericiotti, in which many cremations have taken place, is one of those in which gas is used, much on the principle of the ordinary gas oven. The process is complete in an hour and a half, and the charge is twenty francs. On an altogether different principle is the crematory of Professor Paolo Gorini, of Lodi. He professes to be completely to destroy a human body in twenty minutes, at a cost of eight francs, by immersing it in a chemical solution heated to a high temperature. The composition of this solution he keeps as a secret, but chromic acid is believed to be one of its chief ingredients. The best known crematory in Europe is that erected by M. Keller in the cemetery of Milan. In this "monumental" crematory two bodies can be consumed at a time without producing any odour. The process, which is completed in an hour, can be watched through small glazed openings, and at the close the survivors can carry home with them four or five litres of fine ashes weighing about sixty ounces. The cost varies from 15 f. to 25 f.

The chief objections to cremation are those which are made by those who plead religious principles, and by those who lay stress upon the impossibility of procuring evidence to poisoning after the victim has been cremated. The first objection is not serious, and in Italy, according to M. Martin, the clergy have already accepted the process, and are now asking permission to be allowed to burn the remains of the dead in the funeral urns containing the ashes of the deceased faithful within the walls of their churches. The difficulty as to poisoning is more important, and it undoubtedly constitutes an objection to the new system. But the cases in which poisoning is discovered by exhaustion are few. Only three cases have occurred in Paris in eight years, and in two of them a close examination of the corpse which would be obligatory before cremation would have led to its detection. Many poisons are undetectable by combustion and others, such as arsenic, antimony, lead, &c., can be detected in the ashes of the crematory furnace or in the fumes which are given off in the process. At Milan the presence of arsenic in the ashes of poisoned bodies has been repeatedly discovered; but of course in cases where the surviving relative was the guilty party the ashes would not be allowed to remain for any time in the funeral urn. On the whole, notwithstanding the pleas urged by its advocates, cremation can hardly fail to increase to a small degree the chances of a poisoner's escape.

THAMES-STEEL INDUSTRIES. by Percy Russell. This illustrated pamphlet on Permanency, &c., published at 6d., may be had gratis from any Chemist or dealer in permanent in the World, or from Gossnell & Co., London.—[Anv.]

SPOOPENDYKE "ON HIS SEA LEGS."

"Well, well, well!" exclaimed Mr Spopendyke, as he dashed into the room and clasped his wife in his arms. "Home again, old girl! and, ho! he kissed the baby and slammed his hat against the wall, while his wife jugged around him with smiles on her lips, tears in her eyes and her nose all wrinkled. "Did you have a good boat trip?" she asked, lengthening out her lace and rubbing his shoulders. "Don't know exactly what you mean by a boat ride," retorted Mr Spopendyke, staring at his wife. "P'reaps you imagine I stranded that boat and stuck myself in it. The boat I was on goes by sail and not legs. I had a good sail, if that's what you mean. See, I haven't got over the roll and pitch yet," and Mr Spopendyke lurched across the room, with his limbs very wide apart, bringing up before his wife a jerk and giving his pantaloons a hitch. "It's done you ever so much good," said Mrs Spopendyke, "but are you always going to walk like that?" "What if I do?" demanded Mr Spopendyke, straightening up on his sea legs. "I don't like that walk obnoxious to your sense of propriety?" Does that walk in any way grate on your inner feelings? Some day when I'm not busy, I'll fit you up with a big mustache and a scent of onions and advertise you as a dancing school. Then you can show me how to get around cheap?" "Did you have a pleasant trip, dear?" began Mrs Spopendyke. "Cruise! I not trip; cruise! You take cruises on boats, not trips. Do you know what a cruise is?" "Isn't it something to hold oil in?" queried Mrs Spopendyke, timidly. "That's it, exactly," returned Mr Spopendyke, with preternatural solemnity. "I went to sea in an oil can. I didn't know it until I got home and consulted your profundity. You hit it first clip. If you only had a chimney on, crooked and spattered a little, what a stupid lamp you'd make. I tell ye I made a cruise in a boat, dodged it!" roared Mr Spopendyke, slipping off the handle as he realised the outrage to his feelings by his wife's ignorance. "And there wasn't nothing but oil or any measly widows in it! I sailed, I did," and Mr Spopendyke lurched around the room again and brought up all standing. "I should thought you'd have been afraid," murmured Mrs Spopendyke, gazing upon him admiringly. "I would not go out in one of those boats for the world." "Of course you wouldn't," grinned Mr Spopendyke, somewhat mollified by the tribute to his courage. "Much you'd know about taking in sheets, and lighting the binnacle and overhauling the boom tackle." Upon my word!" exclaimed Mrs Spopendyke, her face radiant with delight. "Did you take on the steamship?" "I did," and Mr Spopendyke was about to add, "and I got off with a bang." "Sheets are ropes, I tell ya! I suppose ye think we hauled in feather beds and white spreads and shams. Well, we did. You'd hear the captain sing out, 'Hard a lee! haul away fib sheet!' and then I'd catch hold and pull." "I should thought you'd been scared to death," said Mr Spopendyke, her eyes glinting with love and reverence for her husband. "Is that the name they gave you? I believe I'll call you Hardille hereafter. It's real good!" "You just call me that once just once!" howled Mr Spopendyke, temporarily regarding his wife with a look of tenderness. "Understand me?" and Mr Spopendyke turned to his wife to note the effect of his threat. "Certainly," replied Mrs Spopendyke. "You mean that you don't want me to call you by that horrid name, or else—if I do, you'll make me get up the morning and build a fire. Isn't that it, about the fender?" "That's just it!" grinned Mr Spopendyke. "You made it the first tick. All you need now is a centreboard and a bar room to be a Cambodian steamer! If I ever want a sniff of salt air, all I want to do is to talk ship to you. Now I tell you what you do. You put your holes up and stand away for the kitchen, I mean—'Tis a' hardy hear!" And just as soon as you've taken in canvas and put the stops on, you start a fire in the galley and get me up a dinner of lobscouse and duff! I'll scull down there directly, as soon as I've bent on a clean shirt and a staysail around my neck. Where's my stu'nla's?" "Did you leave my stu'nla's on board?" queried Mr Spopendyke. "Where are they?" roared Mr Spopendyke. "I don't ye know that cuirs are stu'nla's?" and having rather impaired the effect of his phraseology by the necessity of pronouncing it, he turned to his wife to note the effect of his threat. "Curses!" replied Mrs Spopendyke. "You mean that you don't want me to call you by that horrid name, or else—if I do, you'll make me get up the morning and build a fire. Isn't that it, about the fender?" "That's just it!" grinned Mr Spopendyke. "You made it the first tick. All you need now is a centreboard and a bar room to be a Cambodian steamer! 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